

ACCOUNT

O F

Dr. ROBERT EATON'S

Balsamick Styptick.

These Paragraphs are referred to in the following Treatise,

See Dr. Freind's *Emmenologia*, cap. 13. *De Methodo in Fluxu Mensium immodico Therapeuticâ.*

—Astringentibus annumeranda sunt GLUTINANTIA inter quæ præcipuum locum obtinent BALSAMICA, quippe hæc etiam gradu licet remissiore sanguinem incrassant partiumque Crasin compactiorem reddunt; ideo non modo sanguinis momentum imminuunt sed & vasis debiscentibus GLUTEN QUODDAM affingunt; quia vero IMBECILLIORIS EFFICACIÆ SINT BALSAMICA † iis non nisi post Astringentia videtur esse in Praxi locus, &c.

See Dr. Mead, de Imperio Solis & Lunæ, speaking of Medicines against Spitting of Blood, &c.

—† iis Pharmacis quæ dilatatas ultra modum Fibras restringunt & coercent.

THE SECOND EDITION, with a LETTER to the ROYAL SOCIETY, and other Additions.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. PEELE, at Locke's Head in Pater-noster-Row, MDCCXXVI.





To the Honourable the PRESIDENT,
S^r. *ISAAC NEWTON*, Kn^t.
A N D
The COUNCIL, and the rest
of the Honourable Fellows
of the *ROYAL SOCIETY*.

GENTLEMEN,

T is with utmost Submission that I take the Opportunity in publishing this Second Account of the *BALSAMICK STYPTICK*, to do myself the Honour of offering it to your Illustrious Society ;
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and I am the more embolden'd to do this, since I understand You have already thought it a Subject worthy of your Notice.

I cannot on this Occasion entertain the least doubt of the Candour of so *Learned a Body of Gentlemen*, which is perfectly free from any Impressions of Prejudice or Interest, and therefore will consider it purely as it merits, or as a Point of Philosophy.

The Attention that is given by the Ingenious to all useful Inventions, also induces me thus to address you, well knowing, that tho' the Truth will prevail at length, yet it never can have too many Assertors; especially if the Interest or Practice of Numerous Societies seem in the least affected by any new Discoveries of it. The

The Want of a *BALSAMICK STYPTICK* in some peculiar Cases of the greatest Difficulty in the Practice of Physick, had been pointed at by two Eminent Gentlemen of the Faculty, Dr. *Freind* and Dr. *Mead*, in such Expressions as, had this Medicine been *then known*, might have served for a Hint at the Description of it. And perhaps their Opinion of the Usefulness of such a Remedy, (if ever it should be found out,) in those Cases they then spoke of, might in some degree prepare the World to give it a favourable Reception.

But the Recommendation so generously given it by Sir *Richard Blackmore*, * together with the con-

* See his *Treatise of Consumptions and Distempers of the Breast and Lungs*, p. 18.

curing Testimonies of several very Eminent Physicians and Surgeons, who have made repeated Trials of its Virtue: All these have advanced its Credit so far, that now it is confirmed by Experience, not only in several of the Principal Places here in *England*, namely, the *Universities* and *Bath*, &c. but also in several Considerable Ports abroad it is received with uncommon Approbation for so new a Medicine.

And inasmuch as there hath no material Objections appeared against it (that I know of,) thro' such a Variety of Practice, it may be hoped that it will grow as a common Advantage to the Publick, *it being so secured as it is at its standard Perfection, and against Impostors, by the special Favours of the Government's Protection.*

I conclude, wishing that your
ILLUSTRIOUS SOCIETY
 may flourish, and you still advance
 in Improvements of Useful Arts, and
 of Natural and Experimental Know-
 ledge, to the Glory of God and Good
 of Mankind, (which is the express'd
 Design of your Foundation;) and
 how far this or any Attempts of
 mine, tho' offered by the meanest
 Hand, may be esteemed in any de-
 gree as such, is submitted to your
 Judgment. I am,


GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

ROBERT EATON.

Salisbury-Court, Fleet-
 Street, March 25. 1726.



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To the Right Worshipful

Sir Hans Sloane, *Bar^t.*
P R E S I D E N T,

To the Learned and Worthy

Dr. WELLWOOD,
Dr. PLUMTREE,
Dr. LADD,
Dr. CHASE. } *Censors,*

A N D

The FELLOWS of the Royal
College of Physicians at
London.

GENTLEMEN,



THE following Account is addressed to You, appealing to Your Justice for its Protection: As You are authorized by the Government to be publick Inspectors
into

X DEDICATION.

into the Administration of Physick, a due Deference to that Trust, as well as personal Regard for Your Judgment, makes such an Application proper.

FOR the same Reasons, upon perfecting the Discovery of this *Balsamick Styptick*, I formerly presented sufficient Specimens of it to the *President* and *Censors*, and several other Members of the College.

I perswaded my self that would induce you to give the Medicine a fair Trial, and pass your impartial Judgment upon it; and hearing no Complaints nor Exceptions made against it since by the learned Society, I hope I may be allowed to interpret this as *Your tacit Acknowledgment* of its answering the Purpose intended; since it would be no less a Neglect of Your Duty to delay the Detection of an unsafe or fallacious Remedy in so important a Case, than an Abuse of Your Power to reject

reject an Improvement so much wanted.

IT is to be presumed so learned a Body, formed by the Government for the Advancement of a Science for the Benefit of Mankind, must have observed with Pleasure the several Discoveries lately made both in Physick and Surgery; and that You will not be wanting to animate the Curious to greater Improvements, regardless of what fashionable Systems may be discredited, or what approved Methods of Practice may be set aside by the prevailing Force of Truth.

FOR it ought to be consider'd, that a true Advancement in this Science cannot be built on uncertain Theories, however plausible and ingenious; but is only to be attained by sure Experiments, not made by Ignorance or Chance, but conducted with Accuracy and Judgment.

MAXIMS of Physick, built on such a solid Foundation, cannot fear to be overthrown by succeeding Improvements; or need to be supported by those mean Artifices, to which false Science must of Necessity have recourse: since it can never be safe but by shutting up every fresh Avenue of Truth, and guarding against any new Discovery. In the following Account, I have chosen to give a remarkable Instance of this in the Management of a *Foreign College of Physicians*, in the Case of Sir *Theodore Mayerne* and *Quercetan*; and I am pleas'd that our own Country in this Point, does not afford so strong a Subject of absurd and ridiculous Opposition.

As to Your College in particular, the Wisdom of the Government took early Care to check any Tendencies of that Nature, into which otherwise it might have possibly been surprized, by a prudent Revocation
of

DEDICATION. xiii

of some Powers originally vested in it, which seemed most liable to be misemploy'd, and sometimes by occasional Interpositions upon Complaints.

AND there is no Cause to apprehend that a Royal Inspection will be necessary to intervene and give a farther Regulation to the remaining Powers ; since they are at present under the Management of a *President* of so great Candour, Judgment and Integrity, assisted by the *Censors* and other Gentlemen of Your College, of so much Ingenuity and such honourable Characters. And the increasing Thirst of Knowledge will, it may be hoped, sufficiently check any mean Endeavours to prevent the free Pursuit of it hereafter.

FROM You, GENTLEMEN, we may naturally expect all the Advantages designed by the Authority entrusted to You, without fearing any Oppression from it.

No

XIV DEDICATION.

No real Improvements in Physick will be over-look'd; no false Pretences will escape undetected; no generous Endeavours to promote useful Discoveries will indirectly be discouraged; no self-interested Combinations to decry them will be secretly abetted.

WHILST You have these noble Aims, and pursue them by such honourable Methods, may Your College prosper by Your Administration, and every Branch of Medicine flourish under Your Influence.

I am, GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant,

ROBERT EATON.

Coleman-street, London,

June 23. 1723.

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A C C O U N T
O F

Dr. ROBERT EATON'S
Balsamick Styptick.

C H A P. I.



IT is evident what great Advances have been made in several Kinds of natural Knowledge; and the particular Improvements in Physick, built on the more solid and rational Philosophy which now prevails, may naturally give a Prejudice against any thing

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that seems to exceed, or even to vary from the received Principles, and the established Practice of Physick. This Prepossession in Favour of the present Attainments, often renders it difficult, even in Physick, as well as in other Arts and Sciences, to introduce new Inventions, as being not yet approved of, or to revive forgotten Truths, as seemingly already condemned ; and as it might be expected that some would be thus prepossessed against the new Improvement offered to them in the following Treatise, it may be excused, if, at least in a defensive way, some little Endeavour be used to guard against that Prepossession.

A Balsamick Styptick in a *Generous Cordial*, is a thing so new, and so different from all other *Stypticks*, that it may be justly suspected by such as have not yet experienced the Force of it ; or even decried by those who will not be at the Pains to make the Experiment for their own Conviction : For the whole Class of *Stypticks*, besides this, are either weak, or nauseous, or uncertain ; or if made
very

very powerful in the *Styptick* Property ; they are dangerous, from a Corrosiveness that remains, and naturally grows in them afresh ; and also they are destitute of a healing Quality : nor doth any of them besides this pretend to it, notwithstanding the most refined Preparations of them.

THEREFORE, such as are less knowing in the more occult Properties of Bodies, will probably be at a Loss how to account for its Operation ; and even those who are more discerning, will perhaps attribute it to some Principle in Nature which they have not much considered, and with which they are not fully acquainted. On this Account some of the Learned, as well as the Ignorant, may be apt to retain some little Remains of Prejudice against it, even after the visible Effects of it are no longer to be denied ; but as it becomes better known, these Remains of Prejudice will easily disperse by Degrees, and vanish upon an impartial Enquiry.

IT may seem strange, that Improvements in a Science, so confessedly imperfect as Physick is, should not be favourably received, much less discountenanced or opposed. And it is a strong Instance of the Power of Prejudice beyond the Love of Truth; that, notwithstanding the Variety and Uncertainty of the Theories that have been advanced, and the different and even contrary Methods of Practice that have prevailed by Turns in different Ages, and still prevail in different Countries, there should be every where so warm a Zeal for the fashionable Forms of Prescription, and so severe a Censure of whatever seems to vary from them.

IT will perhaps be entertaining to a Reader, not apprized of the various Revolutions that have happened in the State of Physick, and of the fiery Disputes that have been managed between the contending Parties, to take a View of the three great Orders, the *Empirical*, the *Galenical*, and the *Chymical*; to which Classes the Science and Practice of Physick

sick may be reduced; nor can it pretend to any higher Antiquity, than that of being sprung from *Greece* or *Rome*: A more ancient Learning of this kind, which probably flourished among the *Chaldeans* or the *Egyptians*, and the *Oriental Sages*, to which the Scriptures seem to allude, being in a manner lost.

THE *Empirical* Sect, of which *Diascorides* was a Chief, merely collected the Experience of the specifick Virtues of Simples, sometimes mixing and managing them in Medicines in such a way, as the Tradition of their Predecessors or their own Experience taught them, as being deficient of Theory and Systematick Knowledge.

THIS Traditional Knowledge of the *Empiricks*, was esteemed but as Ignorance and *Quackery* by those Orders of Physicians, who made higher Pretences to Learning, and who chiefly followed *Galen*; tho' at the same time these *Galenists* made use of the Knowledge of the *Empiricks*, and begged their Experience from them.

THE *Galenical* Sect, which easily set aside the *Empirical* Tribe of Practitioners, greatly affected Methodising, and making Schemes, and Institutions of Physick, founded on the empty and uncertain Notions of the natural Philosophy then current, which was remarkably false and defective, even beyond all the other Sciences.

THESE learned Schemes, however groundless and chimerical, built upon the beggarly Elements of that delusive Philosophy which served to amuse their Followers, yet furnish'd them with a subtle and unintelligible Sophistry; by which they dogmatically determined by what Methods Diseases should be successfully attack'd, and excluded such Medicines as did not suit with their *Systems*. By their infallible Decisions, many noble medicinal Secrets in the *Empirical* Sect were probably discarded; and instead of them, a numerous Train of mix'd Medicines was introduced. This brought on that subservient Branch of Physick stiled

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Pharmacy, which supplies the well stored Magazines of the Apothecary; and from such a confused Complication of Simples, often ill-sorted or disagreeing in their medicinal Powers of Operation, and consequently wrong apply'd, sprung up the vast Heaps of *Galenical* Rubbish; as it is evident from the Capital and other compounded Medicines, of which foreign *Dispensatories* (to say nothing of our own) give numerous Examples.

THUS the Authority of *Galen*, like that of *Aristotle*, prevailed in the Schools and Universities of *Europe*; and physical Institutions were received together with the *Peripatetick* Philosophy, with which they were interwoven. As the *Theology of the Schools* stood much on the same Foot, the *Superstition* of those Times was interested in the Defence of the Doctrines of *Galen*, which were built on the same common Principles. Thus the Pretensions of the regular Physicians being supported by the Power of the Popish Clergy, and maintained by Civil Magistrates,

strates, a kind of *Popery* in Physick was established.

IN these Ages of imaginary Learning, Innovations in Physick were looked on almost as *Heresies*; and as *Chymistry* then began to be secretly cultivated, as an unlawful or suspected Art, not to be exercised without Fear and Caution, farther than the vulgar Distillations and Operations of the Fire, some new Experiments, which then appear'd surprising, were treated as a kind of *Magick* or *Witchcraft*: Some Remains of this religious Horrour of Novelty, even in physical Enquiries, may still be observed in the more illiterate Countries; and as I was told by an eminent * Professor at *Padua*, it is even at present dangerous to open new Inventions in that University.

ABOUT an Age or two past, Chymistry began to appear more openly, and

* Joannes Baptista Morgagni, who in the Year 1712 published a Treatise, entitled, *Nova Institutionum Medicarum Idea*.

some of that Sect of Practitioners in Physick publickly engaged in it; it is scarce credible how great an Animosity was raised against this new Sect by those of the *Galenical* Faction, who were so ignorant and zealous as to publish their Excommunications against the Ring-leaders of them. It may perhaps be diverting (if not instructive to some) to see with what Rashness and Arrogance the *College of Physicians at Paris* treated two young chymical Physicians *Quercetan* and *Mayern*.

QUERCETAN having wrote a Book about Chymical Physick, this learned and orthodox Body judged it proper, since the Shrines of their Goddes, the *Galenical* Systems, were in danger, to begin a Persecution in the due Forms practised by the most approved Masters of the persecuting Science; first by Reproaches and Calumnies, then by solemn Censures. Their first Sentence was against *Quercetan*; in which they not only condemn his Chymical Books, but even the Art of Chymistry it self. *Non tantum Libros*

Libros spagiricos unanimo consensu Quercetani damnat sed etiam Artem ipsam spagiricam, &c.

MAYER N's Apology coming out, in Defence of his Friend Quercetan, they had the Vanity to publish a second Sentence against him ; which being of the same Purport with the former, one of them may suffice ; it is as follows :

Collegium Medicorum in Academia Pariensi legitime congregatum, audita renunciatione Censorum, quibus demandata erat provincia examinandi Apologiam Turquetti Mayerni editam, ipsam unanimi consensu damnat, tanquam famosum libellum mendacibus convitiis & impudentibus calumniis refertum, quæ non nisi ab homine imperito, impudente, temulento & furioso proficisci potuerunt ; ipsum Turquetum indignum judicat, qui uspiam medicinam faciat, propter temeritatem impudentiam & veræ medicinæ ignorantiam ; Omnes vero Medicos, qui ubiq; Gentium & Locorum medicinam exercent, hortatur ut ipsum Turquetum similiaq; hominum & opinionum portenta a se

*se suisq; finibus arceant, & in Hippocratis
 & Galeni doctrina constanter permaneant.
 Sed & prohibet, ne quis ex hoc Medicorum
 Parisiensium ordine cum Turqueto ejusq;
 similibus medica consilia ineat. Qui secus
 fecerit Scholæ ornamentis, honoribus, emo-
 lumentis & Acadamiæ Privilegiis priva-
 bitur, & de Medicorum Regentium numero
 expungetur. Datum Lutetiæ in Scholis
 Superioribus die quinta Decemb. Anno Sa-
 lutis 1603. G. Hero Decanus.* “ The
 “ College of Physicians in the Univer-
 “ sity of *Paris*, being lawfully convened,
 “ having heard the Report of the Cen-
 “ sors, to whom was referred the Business
 “ of examining an Apology, published
 “ under the Name of *Turquett Mayern*, do
 “ unanimously condemn it as a scanda-
 “ lous Libel, filled with Lies and impu-
 “ dent Calumnies, which would never
 “ have been published but by an igno-
 “ rant impudent Fellow; and do judge
 “ the said *Turquett* unworthy to practise
 “ Physick, for his Rashness and Impu-
 “ dence, and Ignorance of true Medi-
 “ cine; and they do admonish all Phy-
 “ sicians that practise in any Place what-
 “ soever,

“ soever, that they expel the said *Tur-*
 “ *quett*, and such like Monsters of Men
 “ and Opinions, out of their Territo-
 “ ries ; that they abide firmly in the
 “ Doctrine of *Hippocrates* and *Galen* :
 “ And further, they forbid any of the
 “ College of Physicians at *Paris* ever
 “ meeting in Consultation with the said
 “ *Turquett*, or any such like ; and who-
 “ soever does otherwise, shall be de-
 “ prived of all the Honours, Ornaments
 “ and Privileges of the College and Uni-
 “ versity, and be expung’d out of the
 “ List of Ruling Physicians. Given at
 “ *Paris*, December 5, 1603.

AFTER all this solemn Farce, the
 two Physicians so rudely censured, and
 several other eminent Chymists of that
 Time, continued to propagate their
 Chymical Discoveries with Success ; and
 their Reputation remained unharmed by
 the vain Terrors of these *Collegiate Scare-*
crows, dress’d up in a pompous Shew of
 Learning, to deter others (better qualified
 for advancing the Science they profess’d,)
 from invading the Fields of Knowledge.

SIR *T. Mayern*, upon his coming to *England*, was contented to be placed at the Head of the Distillers Company, perhaps declining at first the College of Physicians here, who were many of them rigid *Galenists*, from an Apprehension or Experience of a like Treatment from them : But it might seem invidious to renew the Memory of any little Oppositions he met with, since they have been largely attoned by the just Honours afterwards paid him, his Picture being placed in the College, in Honour of his Memory.

ABOUT this Time Chymistry began to prevail, and more powerful Advocates appeared for it in other Nations as well as our own ; such as *Agricola*, *Glauber*, *Helmont*, Lord *Bacon*, *Tachenius*, *Dickenson*, *Boyle* and *Starky*, &c. with a numerous Train of Followers ; who intermixing Chymical Medicines with their Metallurgical Studies, at once advanced the Refining of Metals, and the Reformation of Physick.

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THIS new Rank of Virtuoso's soon obliged the *Galenical Sect* to capitulate: Thereupon a mixture of *Galenical* and *Chymical* Medicines was struck into, and the present Practice of Physick amongst us is the Result of this Conjunction. As to the *Galenical* Part indeed, some Improvements may have been since made, some old Errors rectify'd, or some new Theories advanced, agreeable to the late Discoveries in Philosophy: As to the *Chymical* Part, which seems to have been more neglected, we have little to boast; and it may perhaps deserve to be considered whether we may not have lost several curious *Specificks*, by too immoderate Contempt of the Observations of the *Empirical Sect*, which seem to be wholly confined to the Closets of Matrons.

THIS transient View of the Difficulties that have attended Alterations in the Practice of Physick, even in very minute Particulars, (the most justly celebrated Medicines, namely, *Mercury*, *Cortex*,
Ipecacuana,

Ipecacuana, &c. having been introduced, not without great Opposition,) appears almost romantick, when we consider the Candour that reigns amongst us, and the Liberty that is allow'd.

THIS may sufficiently secure this Account of the vain Prepossessions of another Age and Nation, from being interpreted as a Reflection on our own. And we have lately seen a fresh Instance of the Candour and Ingenuity that reigns among our own Physicians at present, and the different Temper that still prevails among the *French*, in the Success and Encouragement Inoculation hath met with here, and the unphilosophical Contempt and Ridicule with which it is said to have been treated at a Conference held on this Subject by the Doctors of Physick in *Paris*.

THESE Remarks may, however, make it the less surprizing, if there should still be found in some few Persons in this happy Age of Freedom, some little Remains of these unreasonable Prejudices

not

not yet wholly extinguished. To this it may be imputed, if before they were well acquainted with the Facts, some few perhaps by Design, others by Surprise, may have express'd a Diffidence or Contempt of this *Styptick*; which many of them have since seen Reason to approve and recommend.

THIS will be the more excusable, since it may be hoped, that the Method of presenting this new Medicine to the World, will prevent any such Prejudices against it for the future: For here is no new Scheme of Speculation or Theory of Physick in this Point offered, but a plain History of Matters of Fact presented; so that any one, even a common Jurymen, as well as a Physician, may judge of it.

To conclude this Apology. It ought to be considered, that it was rendered a Duty incumbent on the Author, to give the Publick an Account of it, both in Justice and Gratitude to his Prince and Country, his Majesty's Letters Patents having

having been graciously granted for the Protection and Encouragement of himself, and for the more publick dispensing the Medicine for the Good of his Majesty's Subjects.

‘ And the Obligation is the greater
 ‘ since the first Publication, inasmuch as
 ‘ in the late Act of Parliament passed,
 ‘ Empowering the President and Censors
 ‘ of the College of Physicians to search
 ‘ and examine all Drugs and Medicines,
 ‘ &c. a Clause was inserted, upon the
 ‘ Author's humble Petition, which ex-
 ‘ empts this Medicine from their In-
 ‘ spection; thereby farther securing the
 ‘ Author's Property in it, and so pre-
 ‘ venting any Adulterations.

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C H A P. II.

BEfore an Account of this new *Styptick* is given, it will be proper to premise a Description of the several Kinds of *Stypticks* now in Use; by comparing of which it will appear, that in every Respect it equals any of them, and in many Particulars it exceeds them all.

IN external Wounds and Bleedings, whether from Accidents or Surgical Intention by Incisions and Amputations, the Flux of Blood hath been and is usually stop'd, either by actual or potential Cauteries, or by tying up the Arteries, or applying Turpentine, or Boles, or other the like Astringents, or some supposed Specifick *Stypticks*.

THE *Actual Caution* is only applying a hot Iron, which is the gross Way of Farriers now used upon docking Horses Tails; which by cauterising or searing the Part, forms an Escar or artificial Parchment

ment-like Skin, which covers the Part, and locks up the Blood in the Vessels, whilst the seared Skin holds on ; but when it accidentally falls off, as is not unusual, the Vessels being afresh open'd, burst a bleeding again, tho' not so very violently as before.

THIS gross Practice long prevailed, until the Barbarity of it was restrained by a better way of *Potential Cauteries* ; and hereby was introduced the Use of *Vitriol*, *Allum*, and the like ; each in their simple Nature, or in a Variety of artificial Preparations, all upon the same Principle of *Potential Cauteries*. But all these being of a *corrosive* Quality, nor being ever known to be quite freed from it by the most artificial Preparations of what kind soever, (even *Rabel's* and *Dennis's Drops* not excepted,) so many Inconveniencies arose from them, as made it necessary to attempt to discover other Medicines, such as were certain and universal, for help on this Occasion. These Inconveniencies brought up the Use of *Turpen-*
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tine and other supposed *Specificks*, besides *Sympathetick Powder* ; and for internal Bleedings were introduced several supposed *Specificks* and their artificial Management, *e. g.* the *Blood Stone*, *dry'd Toads*, *Vinegar Stoops*, *Poco Sempe* or *Indian Moss*, the *Juice of Nettles*, *Terra Japonica*, *Dragon's Blood*, *Jesuits Bark*, *Tormentil Root*, *Saturnus* prepared, and *Usnea*, *i. e.* *Moss of Skulls of those slain by Violence*, and then exposed to the Air ; of which two last *Mr. Boyle* speaks with Emphasis on this Head. These and such like, together with several artificial Preparations of them suited to the Cases occurring of internal Maladies, comprehend the Extent of the present Practice on this Article ; but the Insufficiency of these Medicines for *external*, and the Nauseousness as well as the Uncertainty of them for *internal* Bleedings, and other Inconveniencies, are notorious to the daily Practisers of Physick. And as to the *Specifick* of *Monsieur Dennis* before-mentioned, which was bought by *King Charles II*, at a very high Price, an Account of which was afterwards printed

ed by Order of the *French* King's Physician, as to the making it by a nice Preparation from *Vitriol* of *Mars*, and also as to *Rabel's Drops*, which seem the same; also as to that of *Dr. Colebatch* his *Major* and *Minor Styptick*, together with *Fryer's Styptick*; all these seem both dangerous as to internal and external Use, being less or more corrosive, especially if kept long, notwithstanding the Smallness of the Quantity; Accounts of which are set forth by the *Royal Society*, and other Examples. Under these Uncertainties and Inconveniencies was this new *Balsamick Styptick* discover'd among us, which being brought to a Standard Perfection, it will with Ease, Safety, and moral Certainty, answer all the Intentions propos'd by all the other before-mention'd *Stypticks*, and without the least Hazard of any corrosive Tendency or Inconvenience by Nauseousness naturally arising from others, whether used for external or internal Bleedings.

To put this beyond doubt, and shew the sovereign *Balsamick* and *Styptick* Nature

ture of this Medicine, I shall give an impartial Account of its Progress, and ample Demonstration of its Virtue, in the several Cases of Bleedings, external or internal, that commonly fall under a Physician or Surgeon's Care.

IT is about four Years since this *Styp-tick* began to be talk'd of, the first Mention of it having been occasioned in the following manner.

A great Variety of Experiments had been made privately by the Author, so that he was fully convinc'd from Facts as well as Principles of the Medicine, of the Excellency and Usefulness of it.

BUT he being a Junior in his Profession, and foreseeing what Difficulties and Prejudices would naturally arise from such a new Invention, when presented to the World by himself; and it being a new medicinal Preparation from a Principle that is not cultivated by some of the first Character, and esteem'd as Oracles in Physick and Surgery; he rather

ther concealed himself and the Medicine, than endeavour'd to divulge it at first in his own Name.

HOWEVER, it was impossible long to conceal either the Medicine or the Author ; and it is easy to imagine the different Censures passed upon both on that Occasion : But notwithstanding the Disadvantages attending the first Appearance of so new and surprizing a Medicine, so slenderly recommended to the World, he did not much trouble himself about the Success, leaving it to Truth and Time. The Fame of it as a Novelty and a Curiosity spread so, that at length Sir *Richard Blackmore* hearing of it, gave a particular Attention to it, and was desirous to be satisfy'd as to its Virtue ; alleging, that if what some Persons said of it was true, it was but Justice to the World to publish it, that Mankind might reap the Benefit.

IN order therefore to be satisfy'd as to the Matter of Fact, he desired that himself, and several Surgeons and others,

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might have some Proofs and Demonstration, if there was such a wonderful Virtue in this Medicine: Accordingly he appointed a Time, when by his Directions several of every Branch of the Faculty were invited to meet; and besides Sir *Richard Blackmore* and Dr. *Douglas*, Dr. *Watts*, and Three other Physicians, Three Surgeons and several Gentlemen, were present; as Mr. *Bellers*, Mr. *Moult*, and Mr. *Emmett*, &c.

THE Experiment was thus proposed to be performed in an open publick manner, and not clandestinely as in a Corner, that an Appeal might be made to the Senses of all Men, and the mature Judgment of the nicest Artists.

THEN before all the Company I offered to give an immediate Proof that this *new Balsamick Styptick* would stop any Flux of Blood without any caustick Quality, without raising an Escar, and without Bandage; and themselves were left to chuse the Place where they would make the Wound. Sir *Richard Blackmore* was

was pleased to say, that as this was an Experiment that might very much concern Surgery, that himself, and he believed all the rest, would be satisfied, if an eminent Surgeon present would direct what Tryal would be the clearest Proof of the Fact.

ACCORDINGLY Mr. *Smith*, (late Surgeon of St. *Bartbolemew's Hospital*) declared the opening the *Crural Artery* wou'd be the most strong and clear Conviction ; for if it would stop such an Arterial Flux, without forming an Escar, and without a Bandage, it was what no Styptick they had would do, nor did he believe it possible.

ALL the Physicians and Surgeons acquiescing in that Opinion, a Dog was ty'd down ; and a Dram being drank of the Styptick before them all, by the Author, and by as many of the Company as pleased, to shew its innocent *Balsamick* Quality, a large Incision was made into the *Crural Artery* ; with the crural Vein being cut, the Blood gushed out furiously,

ously, but upon the Surgeon's Apprentice only applying a little Tow steeped in this Styptick, with the Pressure of his Fingers a few Minutes, the Bleeding stop'd before all the Company, and the Lint was took off for them to see it.

THE Dog afterward was ty'd down in Straw to keep him quiet, but before Morning he broke loose, and was found walking about the Room, without the least Return of bleeding. Dr. *Douglas* and others, surpris'd with this quick Effect, questioned whether the Trunk of the *Crural Artery* was fairly cut ; therefore the Dog's Thigh was open'd, and 'twas found that some Arterial Branches with the *Crural Vein* were cut, but the principal Trunk was not cut.

THEREFORE for a clearer Satisfaction, he, Dr. *Douglas*, perform'd an Experiment of the like Kind, and without so very much Company present.

ON that Occasion he himself laid open the Thigh of a large Dog, and then raising

ing the main Trunk of the Crural Artery upon his Probe, made a large Orifice into it, and the Blood violently gushed out; but upon his applying the Styptick, with the Pressure of his Fingers a few Minutes, it quickly stop'd, as in the former Dog; whereupon the Dr. declared he was satisfied.

AFTERWARDS, that skillful Surgeon Mr. *John Douglas*, (who first happily brought on the new Way of Cutting for the Stone, for which his Brethren have endeavoured to reward and honour him, by handsomely presenting him with the Freedom of their Company) he being an absolute Unbeliever in this Styptick, full Opportunity was given for to satisfy his Curiosity: Therefore first coming with his Brother the Dr. and others, he open'd the Crural Artery, as before described; but on applying the Styptick, it stop'd quickly.

AFTER all these, Sir *R. Blackmore* was pleased further to propose, as a conclusive Demonstration of the Power of this Medi-

Medicine, both as a *Styptick* to stop the Bleeding, and a *Balsam* to heal the Wound, that the hinder Leg of a Dog shou'd be quite cut off; which being readily consented to, the Surgeon *Douglas* performed the Amputation as near the Body as possible; the Bleeding was quickly stop'd, and the Wound soon healed by applying the *Styptick* every Day, and it was guarded against the Dog's licking himself by a suitable Cover.

THE preceding Experiments were performed in the Sight of several others, whose Names might be mentioned if it was judged necessary; but it's wholly needless, since I have named Three, whose exquisite Judgments in their Profession, and known Characters, are sufficient Vouchers; and it is by their joint Consent I mention their Names. I shall conclude by adding Mr. *Douglas* the Surgeon's Letter to me, which confirms the equal Efficacy of it upon humane as well as brute Bodies.

S I R,

S I R,

“ HAVING made some Experiments
 “ with your *Balsamick Styptick*,
 “ I thought it my Duty to acquaint you
 “ with the Success. *First Experiment* :
 “ I open’d the Crural Artery of a Dog
 “ just below the Abdominal Muscles, (in
 “ Presence of several Physicians and Sur-
 “ geons) then I applied the *Styptick* ac-
 “ cording to your Direction, and the
 “ Blood was stop’d in a few Minutes,
 “ and the Wound was cured in a few
 “ Days afterward, by the continued Ap-
 “ plication of the same Liquor. *Second*
 “ *Experiment* : I cut the Thigh of a
 “ Dog as near the Body as possible, and
 “ stop’d the Blood, and cured the Wound
 “ as before. *Third Experiment* : I ex-
 “ tirpated three large Wens from a Wo-
 “ man’s Head, and the Arteries bled very
 “ briskly in each of them ; but immedi-
 “ ately upon the Application of the *Styp-*
 “ *tick*, the Blood stop’d. *Fourth Expe-*
 “ *riment* : A Gentleman receiv’d a
 “ Wound on the Back of his Hand, which
 “ reached from one Side to the other a-
 “ bout

“ about the Middle ; all the Veins, and
 “ some of the Arteries, were cut thro’,
 “ so that a Stream run down on both
 “ Sides ; but afterwards applying the
 “ *Styptick*, it stop’d in a Moment ; from
 “ which Experiment, &c. I am firmly
 “ persuaded it will be of very great Use
 “ to Mankind.

JOHN DOUGLAS.

IT would be tedious to insert all the
 Letters and Accounts sent me by several
 others, both in and out of the Business,
 to confirm the same Facts. I therefore
 omit them, as I do also several other
 Proofs of the foregoing Nature in hu-
 man Bodies, where Arteries have been
 cut, and quickly stop’d by this *Styptick*,
 in the same Manner as Mr. *Douglas’s*
 Letter relates ; and an Appeal might be
 made to many more living Witnesses,
 who know such Instances to be true, and
 none can bring any material Instances
 to the contrary, *unless by some Accident*
not foreseen, or some remarkable Misappli-
cation.

cation. These Things, it is hoped, are abundantly sufficient to demonstrate the first Part, *viz.* that it effectually stops all external Bleedings without Bandage, Escar or Corrosion, by its healing Balsamick as well as *Styptick* Quality.

THE next Step is to shew its equal Force and Safety as to *internal Bleedings*, whether bleeding at the Nose, spitting and vomiting Blood, and the excessive Catemenia.

As these Matters fall chiefly under the Care of Physicians and Apothecaries, the former of which seldom care to prescribe, nor can indeed at once introduce a new invented Medicine, be it never so good, (lest they should be branded as *Quacks*) many of the Apothecaries neither have, nor at first see their Interest in having it. This naturally creates a Difficulty of producing so numerous and ample Proofs made of it by many of the first Rank; yet in all the Particulars there are not wanting sufficient Proofs from a compleat Number of suitable expert Witnesses.

‘ A short Account of further Experiences on these Heads will be added by way of an Appendix.

FIRST, *As to Bleeding at the Nose*, two Instances among several others may suffice. About the Beginning of *January*, 1719, Mr. *Bellers* in the *Poultry* desired me to give Advice and Assistance to a poor Man, *William Staines*, who was then at *Islington*, at the Sign of the *Two Brewers*: He had been ill about a Fortnight, and afterwards fell into a Bleeding at the Nose, which continued above Four Days and Nights, so that his Strength was exhausted, and he could neither go nor stand, and had almost lost his Senses; several of the best and usual Means, that could be thought of by the Surgeon and Apothecary, had been used in vain.

I went and found the poor Wretch, to his own and others Apprehension, almost expiring. I first gave him a Spoonful of the Styptick as a Cordial; then made him clear his Nose as well as he could

could in such Weakness, thereupon applying a Dofil of Lint, steeped in the Liquor, up his Nose, the Bleeding was stop'd in a few Minutes ; he took another Spoonful, and fell asleep quickly : I left him, and his Bleeding never returned ; he soon recovered.

AN Account of this Fact was sign'd by the Man, and several neighbouring Gentlemen, and handed about to testify it ; so that it was shewn to several eminent Persons *of the Faculty*, before I knew any thing of it, and then as a Present was sent, and now lies before me.

MR. *Douglas* sent me a Letter, in which was a P. S. being a Copy from a Brother Surgeon at *Gloucester*, lately relating what wonderful Success he had in several Instances with this Styptick, and which he found to stop Bleeding like a Charm ; particularly in the Case of a *Woman bleeding at the Nose*, which had baffled several Surgeons thereabouts ; but by thrusting of Tents dip'd in this Styptick Liquor up her Nose, the Bleeding stop'd immediately.

SEVERAL other Instances of the like Success in this Case might be given ; but as bleeding at the Nose is so near a kin to external Bleedings, if the Vessel can be reach'd by the Dofil, which therefore makes clearing the Nose requisite, 'tis needless to multiply Proofs of this kind ; but if a Dofil of Lint will not reach it, let it be gently snuffed up.

I SHALL proceed to much more difficult Cases, which are out of the Reach of Tents and Dofils ; and shew by indubitable Proofs, that the Medicine is of the same Certainty and Safety *inwardly* against *vomiting* and *spitting of Blood*, when prudently used.

AND the first is of a young Man, Mr. *Nightingall*, the late Mr. *Double's* Partner, whom tho' I never attended in his Illness, the Case as his Letter shewed was thus. About the Beginning of *September* 1719, he was in the Evening seized with vomiting and spitting of Blood
several

several Times, about an Hour betwixt each Fit : He was blooded, and the Surgeon gave him about two Spoonfuls of this *Balsamick Styptick*, and repeated it next Morning, for a little Blood appear'd mix'd with the Spittle ; but continuing the Use of the *Styptick* two or three Days in that manner Night and Morning, he grew perfectly well, and never had any Relapse to the Date of his Letter, *January 22, 1719.* which was above four Months after.

ANOTHER Case was of Mr. *Sutton*, the *Brasier's Servant*, *J. Randel*, who accidentally dashing his Breast against a Post, after which Blow he spit and vomited Blood for a great many Weeks together, less or more ; but the Surgeon at last apply'd the Use of the *Styptick* by a Spoonful or Two a Day, which in a little Time stop'd both the spitting and vomiting of Blood.

IN a Letter I receiv'd from Mr. *Collier*, the Surgeon in *Red-Cross street*, among several other Facts of its curing

great external Bleedings and Wounds under his Care, he adds a remarkable Case of a Patient of his, a *Distiller*, who, through excessive drinking spirituous Liquors, had thrown himself into violent spitting and vomiting Blood, but by giving him small Draughts made up chiefly of the *Styptick*, he was soon cured; on Recovery, he returning to his irregular Course, he relapsed as before, and then he could find Benefit and Relief by no other Astringent or Medicine of any kind so soon as by this *Styptick*.

THE like Success he had with it on a *Shoemaker*, his Patient, in a like Case of spitting Blood, who it was feared was gone into a Consumption. Wherefore he finding such Success in these Instances, was encouraged to try it in other Cases internal as well as external; he having himself frequently found it of great Relief upon violent Effusions of bloody Urine, caused, as he supposed, by the Stone in the Kidneys; and tho' it no way relieves the Stone, yet it restrained the frightful Symptoms of Bleeding for the Time.

I HAVE a written Account from Mr. *Jones*, late Apothecary in *Lombard-street*, who, among several other Experiences of the Success of this *Styptick* among his Patients, relates the Case of one at *Chelsea*, who in the Small-Pox bled at the Nose, and also spit and vomited Blood, yet it was judg'd impracticable to bleed him : In that Extremity he had a Julap made up with this *Styptick*, of which taking two or three Spoonfuls every three or four Hours, the Bleeding ceased, and the Patient went through the Distemper well, and recover'd.

I HAVE another Account from thence of a Patient of theirs near Seventy Years old, who; for about three Hours, had vomited Blood prodigiously, so that it had brought her into Swoonings and violent Cramp-like Convulsives; they gave her of the *Styptick* ℥iii allay'd with Frog Spawn Water; the first three Spoonfuls immediately quieted the Symptoms, revived her, and in two or three Hours Time, she sat up in Bed; she continued using

it in this Proportion two or three Days, and finding some Oppression at her Stomach, advising with me about it, I recommended giving her an easy Evacuation downward, which brought grumous bloody Clots away by Stool, and she soon recover'd her usual Strength and continued Health.

THIS Case they compare, as a more remarkable Cure, with another related by Mr. *Prude* the Apothecary, by this same Medicine in a somewhat like Case ; but as Mr. *Prude* never spoke to me of it, nor have I the Satisfaction to know him, I forbear saying any more of that.

FROM all these Instances, and many more that might be brought, there is ample Proof of the Medicine being effectual and safe, inwardly as well as outwardly. And farther, it is to be remarked, that most of these are Facts and Patients that I no way attended, nor give Account of, but in the written Words of the Patients themselves, or the Persons that attended them, which lie before

fore me. Therefore I shall conclude this Article of Proof, with a Relation of two or three of the many Patients in these Cases under my own Care.

ABOUT *Midsummer* 1720, I was advised with about Mrs. *Chapman*, a Gentlewoman of *Highgate*; she spit Blood, was in a *Hætick Fever*, and indeed in the last Stage of a Consumption: The Relations enquiring of me, whether the *Styptick* might be safely and successfully given against spitting of Blood in her Case, waiting on the Gentlewoman, and meeting with the worthy Gentleman her Physician, upon Consultation together, he was afraid this *Balsamick Styptick* was too hot and generous to be given in her *Hætick Case*: I proposed allaying it to the Strength of a common Cordial, and giving it so; but he added to this purpose, *His only Fear in it was heightning her Fever; but if from the Nature and Power of this Balsamick Styptick, which himself did not know the Principle or Ingredients of, (though I did) the Bleeding might be stop'd, he advised it might be*
done,

done, if I would undertake that it no way would excite the Fever. I assured him it might be done. She immediately took about a Spoonful of it alone ; and being animated against being frighten'd if any Blood extravasated should be thrown up that Night or next Morning, she spit up next Morning some grumous clottish Blood, but never after, so as to disturb her ; her Fever was not in the least increased, and all this was over in Forty Eight Hours, and she recruited for some Time after. It's true, this did not cure her Consumption, nor was it proposed to do that, but shewed the Power and Safety of the *Styptick* ; however, some Weeks after she relapsed into her languishing Consumption, and died.

I was called to a Patient in *Red-Cross-street*, Mrs. *A. White*, who had vomited and spit Blood a long Time, for which she had the Advice of Dr. *Cade*, and several other eminent Physicians, but to no effect, so that she was quite discourag'd, and despairing of Help ; I being desired visited her, and I ordered
the

the following Mixture of the Styptick :
R. Essent. Bals. Stypt. ʒiv. Aq. Ceras. ʒii
Syrup. Iperic. q. s. Of this Mixture of the
 Styptick she took two or three Spoonfuls
 every 4 or 6 Hours, and in a few Days
 her spitting and vomiting of Blood quite
 stop'd ; but she had still no Appetite, nor
 was she free from a Nauseousness and
 Oppression at her Stomach ; therefore a
 gentle alterative Purge being given,
 which she repeated once a Week as Oc-
 casion required, without any Confine-
 ment or Regimen, and also continuing to
 take once or twice a Day of the afore-
 said Mixture, she recovered Appetite,
 Strength and Vivacity, and married Mr.
Griffin in *White-Cross-street* in a few
 Months afterwards.

BUT to conclude these kind of Proofs.
 About *May* last, 1722, a young Woman
 in *Coleman-street*, at Mrs. *Higgs's* was seiz'd
 with violent bleeding, both at the Nose
 and Mouth, and in some Days lost an
 incredible Quantity : Thus she continued
 for ten Days together by Fits, the Phy-
 sician, Surgeon and Apothecary not be-
 ing

ing able to help her ; she was so reduc'd that she fell into frequent Faintings, and violent Convulsions ; at last I being call'd in, by the using this Medicine, in forty Hours her Bleeding was stop'd effectually, and by other proper Medicines I cur'd her Convulsions in a short Time.

FROM this Train of Witnesses it is evident, that this Balsamick Essence retains its ingrafted Virtue in a manner superior to the digestive Alterations of the Stomach, even tho' it mixes with the *Chyle*, and is so transmitted to the Blood thro' the lacteal Vessels, and to the Lungs, or wherever the Vessels are that the Blood issues from. All this will be more conspicuous by the following Article :

I proceed to the last and most intricate Part of Practice of Physick of this Nature to which this Medicine extends, (*viz.*) the *Excessive Catamenia* ; and if it appears to stand that Tryal, it is not Vanity to say, it will do all in a manner that any Physician, Surgeon or Apothecary can desire from it as a *Balsamick* and *Styptick*.

IN these Disorders and Weaknesses of the Female Sex, much Caution is requisite, lest whilst a Relief is given in one respect, as much Mischief is done in another; so that to have such a Medicine as this, which is safe, sure, and easy, is a peculiar Benefit and Improvement in this nice Article of Practice.

IN producing the Testimonials of the Power of this Balsamick Cordial in this tender Point, I hope the Gentlemen of the Faculty, and all the World, will excuse me, if I don't mention Names, either of the Patients or Physician, or attending Surgeon or Apothecary; it's a Matter too nice in respect of this sort of the afflicted Objects, and I'm sure the tender Sex will excuse me in this Particular.

AMONG several other Accounts, here is a Letter before me of one, wherein the Patient's Case, thro' excessive Weakness, had disappointed all the Skill of the Physician, who was one of the first Rank, and baffled all the Power of the Apothecary's

cary's Shop for all usual Medicines that Way.

IN this Extremity I was applied to, after she had been languishing for several Months; upon directing the Use of this Cordial Balsamick Stryptick with a moderate Allay, in a few Days she wonderfully recruited, and in a very short Time recover'd.

IF at any Time on the usual Season of Nature, Excess threatens, she is quickly set to right by the same Medicine.

I have several Letters before me from different Persons in the Practice of Physick, all confirming the same Effects from their own Experience and Practice in like Circumstances to the forementioned Case.

I can appeal to, and could name some of the first Rank of Physick and Surgery for their own Experience, upon using this Medicine, both when the Patient knew, and others that did not know,
what

what and whose the Medicine was that succeeded in this deplorable Case, tho' the Author was absent, when other usual Methods had been tediously used, but in vain.

As to my own Practice with it, I never was disappointed that I know of, in the many Occasions I have had in these kind of Patients that I personally attended.

AND very lately an unfortunate young Woman, whose Business required much Attendance among Ladies, upon her Affliction this way being related to me, she was soon relieved by the prudent Use of this Medicine.

SOMETIMES indeed, the Patient is involved with such a Complication of Disorders thro' a bad Constitution, as requires the Physician's Skill to be shewn on other Intentions than merely an immediate relieving this frightful Symptom of the excessive Weakness. In that Case, let the Physician but take care for the
other

other Spmptoms, and they may safely rely on this for its Part.

HERE I take the liberty to quote the Judgment of a celebrated Author, adapted to this Case long before this *Balsamick Styptick* was discover'd. Dr. *Freind*, in his *Emenologia*, P. 139. Cap. 13. speaking of Medicines in this Female Disorder, says, ' Amongst Astringents for these Disorders, those that agglutinate are to be reckoned, especially those chiefly which are Balsamicks; because these thicken the Blood, tho' slowly, and render its Parts of a more compact Crasis; and so not only lessen the *Momentum* or Velocity of the Blood, but give a kind ^{of} Glew to the open'd Vessels; but because *Balsamicks* are of a weaker Efficacy, there seems not room for them unless after Astringents, &c.

Now what would this ingenious Author have said, had he then known of this *Balsamick Styptick*, which answers all the Intentions of the Astringents and Agglu-

Agglutinants he there prescribes, with a Balsam-like Virtue of superior Power to any Astringent or Styptick now known; which is besides so generous a Cordial, that it fortifies against Languor, invigorates the Blood, and transforms it into a proper Texture, closing and healing the opened Vessels, and answering all the Intentions of that various Process described in that ingenious Author's Treatise on these Female Cases.

How ^{much} does it supersede all the uncertain Reliefs in these Maladies, that are given either by the *Cortex Peruv.* or *Terra Japon.* which are recommended by Dr. Mead as the Grand Medicines for it, in his Treatise *De Imperio Solis & Lune*, p. 81. 82. and against Spitting of Blood; for this answers the Intention of both these learned Gentlemen, either by the *Agglutinants* and *Balsamicks* mentioned by the former, or the *Restringtons* and *Drugs* recommended by the latter; and is at the same time perfectly agreeable to the Stomach, which is always in some measure clogged or nauseated by the Drugs
and

and Medicines they were forced to have recourse to, notwithstanding the most judicious Management of them.

THUS by progressive Experiments and Proofs, hath been given an ample Confirmation of what was proposed, *viz.* that *this Balsamick Styptick* is of such Virtue, as that it will stop *External* or *Internal Bleedings* without any *corrosive, nauseous* or *dangerous Tendency*, and at once answer the Intention of *all the other yet known Stypticks*, without the least of the Inconveniencies natural to one or other of them.

I leave daily Experience to testify whether those *Stypticks*, applauded for *Specificks*, but really prepared from *Vitriol*, do not still retain somewhat of a *corrosive Quality*, even troublesome or dangerous in *External Cases*. And even that nice Preparation from *Vitriol* by Mr. *Dennis*, which was like *Rabel's Drops*, still retain'd a *Corrosiveness*, as the printed Description by the *French King's Physician* shews. Therefore it is that the

Sur-

Surgeons frequently use dry Tow or Lint, and no *Styptick* at all, in their Amputations, when only small Arteries are open'd. Their common Method now is tying up the large Arteries, which in that Case prevents the need of any *Styptick*: For in those common Cases, in the Hospitals, and with other Patients, there are such calm Proceedings, by previously fixing their Rollers to prevent Expence of Blood, that perhaps not above two or three Ounces of Blood shall be lost; but in a time of Hurry and Tumult, or at Land or Sea Fights, where there is a vast Effusion of Blood, and Crouds of miserable Objects, which prevent calmly tying up the Arteries, there to have at Hand such a sovereign *Styptick Balsam and Cordial* all in one, would tend to save the Lives and Limbs of Multitudes, who are lost for want of such prompt Relief. For the Patients themselves may hold on a Compress of Tow, steeped in the Liquor, so as sufficiently to save the Loss of Blood and Spirits, till the Leisure of the Surgeon gives a more regular Assistance.

AND as Surgeons for fear of a *caustick corrosive* Quality, which might produce an Escar or Inflammation, now very much disuse *Stypticks* for the external Bleedings; so much more are all skilful Physicians cautious as to the internal Use of such like *Stypticks*.

THAT for want of such a certain and safe Medicine, they are drove to the use of *Jesuits Bark, Sang. Drac. Juice of Nettle, Ter. Japon. & Lemn. Tormen-til Root*, and the like uncertain and nauseous Things, and reduced to the Necessity of half starving their languishing Patients by a low Diet, for fear of heating the Blood, and provoking the Malady; and this even at a Time when the Patient wants generous Cordials and Nourishing, to supply the exhausted Blood and Spirits, yet is the Party forced to have a nauseous Bolus, or the like surfeiting Draughts, cramm'd down upon a tender kecking Stomach, enough to give a Vomit to a healthy Constitution: But all this tedious Loathsomness, which is a Re-

Reproach to Physick, and a Martyrdom to Patients, may easily be prevented, and the utmost Intention of it be gained by this *Cordial* and *Balsamick Styptick Essence*, and with the utmost Safety from any Tendency to a caustick or corrosive, or any otherwise dangerous Quality.



C H A P. III.

HAVING fairly represented Facts fully to confirm and demonstrate the Matter proposed, it may be perhaps expected farther, that some Directions should be given more distinct as to the using it ; and tho' it is almost needless, especially to any Gentleman of the Faculty or in any Branch of Practice, yet for the general Good, a few *Items* may not be unseasonable.

ALL the Cases of Hæmorrhages where this Medicine as a *Balsamick Styptick* may be necessary, must either be for *inward or outward Bleedings*, from what Cause soever is not the Question. As for the outward Application of it, upon Bleedings by fresh Wounds or accidental cutting or pricking of Arteries, only by holding on with the Pressure of a Finger, a little Tow or Rag steep'd in the Liquor, the Bleeding will be stop'd in a few Minutes ; then tying it gently on the Part, the Intentions will be fully answer'd.

IF the Bleeding should not quickly stop, the only Cause is, that the Medicine does not reach the Orifice of the bleeding Vessels ; either some Skin or something covers the Vessels, and so prevents it, or the Smallness of the Orifice and the pressing the Flesh too close hinders the Medicine from being suitably apply'd, and entering to touch it.

THUS a young Lady was disappointed in using it, who had scratched her Face by a Fall in a gravelly Place ; and though she apply'd the *Styptick*, it did not stop the Blood suddenly, because the Capillary Vessels were cover'd by the odd rubbing off the Skin, so that the Blood ouzed from under the Skin as from under a Valve, that the Medicine could not touch it. In like manner, a skilful Surgeon was disappointed in using it to stop the Bleeding upon his opening the Jugular Vein of a Patient ; for the Vessel lying deep, and the Orifice being very small, pressing it too close (I suppose) prevented the Medicine from entering the Ori-

fice and reaching the Vessel, though the same Surgeon had sufficiently seen and known its Power.

AND in this manner I saw a Dog, whose Crural Artery being open'd, and the Medicine applied, the Bleeding stop'd in a few Minutes ; but he being got loose by struggling, it bled again, and the *Styptick* was applied unsuccessfully for a long time, till one of the Company taking Notice that the Orifice of the Artery was cover'd by the Muscle, he applied it carefully to the Artery, and it stop'd in a few Minutes as at first, and never bled again. These cautionary Hints I thought necessary, to prevent Mistakes in Surgeons and others.

As to the *inward* Use of it, in spitting or vomiting Blood, or Weakness of the Sex, by taking a Spoonful or two every Fourth or Sixth Hour, the Effect will soon be obtained ; but it being so strong and generous a Cordial, it may be properly allayed by some simple Water, as *Cherry, Plantain* or *Common Water,*

ter, but especially *Bristol Well-Water*. The Reason of this will appear by an Instance of a worthy Gentlewoman (never used to drink Drams) yet thinking she might drink of this Medicine plentifully, and that her spitting of Blood would stop the sooner the more she drank of it, therefore she took Seven or Eight Spoonfuls in the Time she ought to have taken but Three or Four, and not allayed; this over-heated her, and her spitting of Blood not at all ceasing in Twenty Four or Thirty Hours, she being frighten'd, and my self indispos'd and out of Town, she sent for her Surgeon, who prudently gave her a cooling astringent Apozem, with an usual Electuary on such Occasions, a Day before I came back: I was quickly sensible how the Mistake happen'd; yet assur'd that the Medicine had given its *Balsamick* and *Styptick* Virtue to the Blood, so that as soon as ever her over-heating from taking too much of it was abated, her spitting Blood would cease, as in two or three Days the Event answer'd. But the Surgeon went away with the Honour of doing what the

Styptick did not in Appearance perform, through that Mistake, though really it did in Effect; perhaps the Mistake was in me alone, and none at all in the Lady, who however, God be thanked, did very well.

To prevent any such like Mistakes again, I commonly prescribe it in the following manner.

R. *Cherry Water* ʒss. *Balsamick Styptick Essence* ʒi. repeating this Draught every sixth Hour, or Night and Morning, and making it weaker or stronger, as the Case of the Patient requires; it may also be mixed into a suitable Bolus or Electuary, instead of Syrrup on that Occasion,

So long as the Medicine is not mixed with what castrates or prevents its Power and Nature, all these artificial Managements, which are easy to the skilful Practitioner, may be used to the Advantage of the Patient, without any seeming Innovation in Practice.

BUT

BUT by these Mixtures it must be remembered, the Medicine's Force is a little abated or allayed, and so that which might one way be done at twice or thrice with Safety, may be done in ten or twenty Times in the other.

BUT in Cases of the last Extremity from inward Bleedings, there must be no dallying by mixing it. If the *vomiting Blood* or *Catamenia* be excessive, then let the Patients take a Spoonful or two unmixed; or if mixing be necessary, as little mixed as possible; and repeat it every four or six Hours till their Life is safe. And if the *Catamenia* continue very excessive, apply a warm Cloth steep'd in *Claret* or *Tent* mix'd with the *Styptick*, as well as give it inwardly. These Directions may suffice both for the skilful and vulgar.

C H A P. IV.

THUS hath been shewn, by a few Instances of the several sorts of Bleedings both outward and inward, which Physicians, Surgeons or Apothecaries commonly attend, that this new *Balsamick Styptick* does sufficiently answer in them all, without the Danger or Nauseousness of other *Stypticks*. Also having given sufficient Directions and Cautions for the using of it in the several Cases, it is hoped for the first Essay, this may be enough. And though this Medicine is new among us, and performs its Effects from a Principle not much minded, yet the Effect being so safe and certain, it is left to its own Recommendation.

BUT though this Medicine be perfected as a *Balsamick Styptick*, and is not here recommended for any Thing else, yet *it is but in its Infancy*; nor do I undertake at present, for any other Virtues that are in it, or any farther Improvements that may rise from the same Principle.

ciple. For I did not think it proper to divulge it, hoping the Force and Certainty of it would soon become too visible to be denied or doubted.

I own, I cannot but regret the Neglect of several Principles of Physick, which I conceive (if duly attended to by Persons at Leisure, and more capable of improving upon them) might give light to greater Discoveries than any that I have made from them : And I leave it to be considered, whether the Loss of many noble Chymical Medicines, which elude the Skill of our present Operators, tho' brought to Perfection by divers able Chymists of the last Age, may not be owing to a Neglect of the Principles necessary to be considered in their Preparation.

By Omission of this, the Medicines are disused and thrown into Contempt, and scarce any thing but the Name of them is retained, but the Powers and skilful Preparations lost.

IF it be enquir'd, what is become of many of the Medicines celebrated by the Eminent Chymists, such as *Sweet Sulphur of Venus*, *Mercurius Diaphoreticus*, *Oleum Vitrio. dulce*, *Oil of Sulphur by the Bell*, *Otto's Viperine Salt*, and the *Volatile Alcalious Salts*, or some other *Specifick Medicines* which cure the *Pleurisy* and *Palsy* without Bleeding and Blistering ; the ingenious Practitioners in Physick must needs own they are not now to be got, neither from the common Laboratories nor Apothecaries Shops : And the skilful Chymists will, I doubt not, confess that for want of commonly observing some nicer Subtilties of this Art, understood by the great Inventors of those Medicines, they are vastly defective in their Medicinal Power, according as those Medicines are now prepared.

BUT it must be allowed, in justice to the ingenious Chymists, and nice Operators we now have, that such a mercenary Spirit rules in one Laboratory under-felling another, by Medicines of the
 same

same Name and Resemblance, tho' vastly different in Virtue, as appears by their true and false Preparations, that there is little Encouragement to Chymists to excel but in cheap Medicines.

HOWEVER, to retrieve these valuable Secrets of Art and Nature, attained to and practis'd by several Physicians and Virtuoso's formerly, is a Subject well deserving the Care and Application of the most curious and accurate Examiners into Physick and Nature's Principles.

LET it but be duly considered upon what Principle any Medicines by Art or Nature are formed to work their Cure, it will soon be evident where the Defect is, whether the Medicines be of the *Vegetable*, *Mineral* or from *Animal* Bodies.

FOR if Medicines in their *simple* Nature or Artificial Preparations are *Specificks*; that is, if for the most part they will certainly cure particular Distempers; it shou'd be considered, whether if *these Specificks* are adulterated by any foreign
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Mixtures, or pass new Ferments, and so are metamorphosed before they are prescribed, whether they do not then become of a different Species? And consequently, whether their Specifick Property may not be weakened, if not wholly lost? and so the Patient lose the Advantage, and the Medicine its Credit.

As for the gross evacuatory Medicines by Vomits, and Seige, they are sufficiently known to every Practitioner, that it's needless to point at the Principle they operate by, tho' each of them hath its special Property for such and such Intentions.

BUT besides Specifick Medicines, there are others which act upon general Principles, and by the mechanick Laws of Nature commonly observed, perform their medicinal Operations almost as certainly as Specificks, when judiciously administered; such are the *Volatile Dissolving Diaphoretick* Medicines; these by their Property dissolve, and circulating do wash away like a Soap (by Perspiration, Sweat, Urine,

Urine, or gentle Seige, as best serves Nature, *put in a suitable Regimen*) the vicious morbifick Matter or Excrement-like Impurities wheresoever lodged, whether in the Stomach, Bowels, or more remote Passages of the Animal Oeconomy, whereby Fevers and other Disorders are excited and engendred.

SUCH like general Medicines also are those *sweet astringent Balsams*, which being rendred Volatile, easily glide thro' the Blood and Vital Juices of the Body, recruiting the languid Spirit, and unfold their strengthening Virtue to the several decaying Powers and Faculties as they pass thro' the various Animal Digestions.

THERE are other general Medicines which are Generous Cordials, or *Alexipharmick* Medicines ; these, like Wine or proper Food, refresh and replenish depauperated Nature. Yet it may be observed of these very *Alexipharmick*, or Cordial Medicines, some are more, some less friendly to *nervous Disorders*, and other Weakness (especially in the more tender
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Sex) obvious to a Physician's Judgment and Care. For the simple Cephalick Cordials, as *Snake-Root*, *Cochineal*, *Saffron*, &c. and the Compounds of *Venice Treacle*, *Mithridate*, *Rauleigh's Confection*, together with common Compound-Waters; these are Cordials or *Alexipharmicks* of one kind; but the *Russian Castor*, *Phu* or *Valerian Root*, *Amber*, *Porcupine-Bezoar*, &c. these are nervous *Alexipharmicks* of another kind.

WHETHER some of these and the like do not operate chiefly by an Alterative Ferment, or by a Fume or Odour, agreeably affecting the Head, Stomach, or Uterus, is a Matter not unworthy of our Reflection.

FOR is it not evident that several Things work powerfully upon humane Constitutions by their *Scents*, *Savours* and *Odours*? Witness the malignant Influence of the invisible, and to the Nose insensible, Vapour diffused from *Arsenick Fumes* or from *Cheese* or *Cats*, &c. to several Persons; and the beneficial Influence from *Assa Fatida*, *Galbanum*, *Phu*, *Spirits of Harts-*

Harts-horn, &c. which give speedy Relief in several nervous, hyfterick and convulsive Disorders, as is plain to those who know how to use them skilfully in their simple Nature or adapt Compositions.

AND it may be noted, that some Medicines, like a Sword, may be used for Defence or Offence: Thus the same Odours that excite Fits of the Mother and Convulsions when they impress the Nose, if the same Things are applied to another appropriate Part, will speedily cure those Fits in Women, as much as by removing the Cheese or Cat, the sickning and fainting caused thereby is immediately relieved.

THERE are other Medicines that act by a Quality wholly insensible to our common Sensations, like the hidden Virtue of the *Loadstone* diffusing its directive Influence within a certain Sphere and Medium, yet so as not in the least to affect any other Body but the Steel, to which it is adapted.

IN a manner somewhat resembling this, a constant Vapour or Efflux is insensibly diffused from these Medicines operating in a peculiar way on *Bodies Prepared*, and within their Sphere of Activity, without any sensible Diminution of their Quantity.

THUS the Antimonial Cup imparts its Emetick Quality; decocted Quick-silver its Virtue against Worms; the *Porcupine Bezoar* its bitter Tinge; and *Saturn* prepared its sanative Virtue to ulcerous Cancers.

AND now that these nicer Principles of Physick are pointed at, it would be unjust not to mention the old forgotten Principle of *Medicinal Sympathy*, by which some of the Emperical Tribe pretended to work Cures without an immediate Contact of the Bodies; which whether it be a Notion wholly imaginary, or whether that and some other abstruse Powers, as well natural as artificial, ever have been or can be brought under certain

tain Standard Regulations for a safe and honourable Practice of Physick, the accurate Experience of curious Virtuoso's can only decide, however it may be canvassed by the Inventors of new Theories and Defenders of old Systems.

AMONGST these several Hints of medicinal Principles and Properties thus transiently mentioned, a skilful Naturalist will easily observe into which Class the Principle of this new *Balsamick Styptick* may be ranged, and by what Virtue it performs so surprising Effects. And it is with a candid Intention thus far to disclose the Principle of this new Medicine, that I have here given a cursory Glance at the Principles and Powers by which medicinal Operations of Bodies are probably performed.

WHETHER upon this Principle, or some Chymical Preparations of the like Nature, other Medicines might be produced of equal Certainty for other Distempers, I shall not venture here to determine, tho' I am strongly inclined to

believe there might ; since it is probable, nay evident, that many concealed Virtues are in a manner lock'd up in Bodies, and hindered from exerting themselves by certain Obstructions in their Frame and Texture, which cannot be removed till the Bodies are dissolved ; but when a Key is given which unlocks a Body, new Powers and Properties are open'd in it ; and then Qualities which before were as dead and unactive, and lay as buried in Darknefs, are brought to light, and like the ancient Hieroglyphick of the *Phœnix*, arise from their own Ashes.

THUS the seminal Powers lie entangled and restrained from springing forth, in order to give Birth to the future Plant, till the Dissolution of the *Seed*, which (according to the fine Observation of an Apostle, expressly alluding to these accurate Works of Nature) *is not quicken'd except it die*, 1 Cor. xv. 36. But if it die or be dissolved (so as to preserve its seminal Virtue undestroyed) the imprison'd Life breaks forth and unfolds itself into a new Plant or Vegetable. A fruitful Hint,
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first given by the *great Master of Wisdom*, *John xii. 24.* not dropped in vain, but from which many useful Discoveries, as well as curious Observations, may be gather'd.

To conclude. Though the Novelty of this *Balsamick Styptick* in its Nature and Operation may surprise, it's hoped the Demonstration of Facts will convince.

BUT if any seeming or accidental Miscarriage, either in the *External* or *Internal* Application of it, should render the Success of it disputable, I offer and desire the most publick Experiment, either upon Brutes or on Humane Bodies, as Opportunities in Hospitals daily present, at once to determine the Enquiry, and prevent all occasion for Doubt or Debate. This I hope may prevent Cavils against the Author, or petty Objections against the Medicine, whilst it is offered to give further Explications of the Principles of it, as well as new Demonstrations of Facts, as far as can reasonably be required for the Improvement of Physick, and the Good of Mankind. The

The APPENDIX.

I Thought it needless to make any great Alterations in giving this Second Edition, judging it more convenient to let that Train of Facts remain as at first published; for they were a few Instances of the many Proofs that had then occurred in *this Metropolis*.

Accordingly the Appeal was then made to the Gentlemen of the College, and to the Publick, for the Truth of those Facts, by giving the Names, Places of Abode, and the Times.

BUT it may be convenient to give a few more Specimens of the Success of this Medicin now in an Appendix, in order to remove some Objections and Difficulties that may occur, as it grows into a general Way of Use and Practice, both in Physick and Surgery, particularly as to *Bleedings from the Nose, and Spitting and Vomiting Blood, Bloody Urine and Female Weakness, &c.*

SOME ingenious Persons have been disappointed in the Use of it, in Cases of *Bleeding at the Nose*, purely thro' want
of

of strict Observance of the Case ; for if the Blood issuing from the Nose comes from the Vessels which lie very high and remote, then the Medicine cannot reach it, unless it be very carefully snuffed up, and by gently pressing one of the Nostrils at the same time that it is plentifully snuffed up the other, with a Continuance of a few Minutes ; and then, by such a Management it will soon stop, provided the Nostril be but well blown and cleared before : Thus Mr. *Lyford's* Sister near *London-Wall*, who bled violently at the Nose ; it was so violent that we syringed it up in vain, the Current of Blood washing the Medicine down before it could stick to the open'd Vessels ; but upon using this Stryptick, as here described by continual snuffing it up, and stopping the other Nostril, it stopped quickly.

Mr. *B*—— also having his Blood inflamed by a Journey and Fatigue, used it at first without Success, his Nose Bleeding violently ; but stopping the Left Nostril and snuffing it up the Right, which the Blood ran down from, it soon stopp'd the Right Nostril's Bleeding ; yet

it being plentifully snuffed up the Left Nostril, and Dofils put up steeped in it, 'twas all in vain, until I discovered that the Blood dropped, and did not run from the Left Nostril, only from some of the Capillary Vessels in the two Corners at the Entrance of the Left Nostril, and that the Medicine was cast beyond it; whereupon applying a very little Bit of Lint or Tow steeped in it to the corner Parts, gently holding them on the Place, it stopped quickly, and it had the like Efficacy upon a Relapse.

IF these Items are but duly attended to, Patients of this sort would not be under the Anxiety they frequently are for fear of a Return, nor be forced to wear their Nose stopped up with filthy Plugs, which would thus be needless; for if this Medicine is but kept ready, the stopping the Blood will be effected in the way as is here described, and the Nostrils also kept clean and easy. If there is a very great Redundance of Blood, it may not be improper to open a Vein by Way of Revulsion, otherwise it's needless; for the main Difficulty in these Cases arises

arises from the Uncertainty of applying the Medicine, not seeing what Part the Blood issues from ; otherwise there is no Difficulty, *even tho' the Patient was in a Malignant or Inflammatory Fever,* and the Blood burst out from either of those Causes.

THUS it hath frequently been tried, particularly in Mr. *Pond's* Case (near *Temple-bar*) who being ill of a Spotted Fever, bled at the Nose so violently that his Life was despaired of ; but I being called in, he was soon relieved by this Method, and recovered compleatly. So a young Gentlewoman, Dr. *Crow's* and Mr. *Pitcock's* Patient, was very full of Blood and in a very bad Fever ; her Bleeding at the Nose was violent, all the Methods they could use proving ineffectual ; I was called in, and by using this Medicine as it ought to be used, it soon stopped and she recovered.

I mention a few of these Bleedings at the Nose *from feverish Disorders*, because some Gentlemen of the Faculty have disputed and reasoned against its Efficacy in these Cases ; but without entring into their

their Way of Reasoning and Dispute about it, these and many more Facts of this kind might convince them of their Error, which arises from their not knowing the Principle this Medicine acts upon.

As to its growing Success in the *Cases of Spitting and Vomiting of Blood*, the Instances are numberless both in Town and Country, whether that such Bleedings happened either from *Distempers* or from *Disaster*.

THUS Mrs. *Coucher*, who was under the Care of two eminent Physicians (the late Dr. *Mills*, and Dr. *Sewell* her Kinsman) being in a Hectick Fever, her Spitting of Blood was soon relieved by it, and her Life lengthened for several Weeks, if not Months; but her Hectick returning, it carried her off at last, notwithstanding all their Care, but no return of her Spitting of Blood happen'd. Also Mr. *Bentham*, who was under the Care of Dr. *Crow* and Mr. *Smith* of *Cannon-street*, tho' their Endeavours did not succeed to stop his Spitting of Blood, I being call'd in, soon stopped both his Spitting of Blood and his Cough, both which had reduced

reduced him so very low, his Life was not expected; however, he then recovered to his former Health and Vigour.

It may be seasonable here to take Notice, that if the *Spitting of Blood* be from a Cachexy, or accompanied with a plentiful Spitting up of Pus and filthy Matter, then the Physician's Care should be not to stop the Spitting of Blood too hastily by over-using of this Styptick, lest the Pipes of the Lungs should be bound up before they are cleared of the Filths, and the little Ulcerations healed which cause the issuing out of that filthy Gleet-like Matter, that is thrown up with the Blood; for in that Case the way is first to apply such Medicines as will allay the Cough, and cleanse the Lungs and those Passages of the engendring Putridness and Filthiness, which clog the breathing Pipes and stuff up the Flews for expiring and inspiring the Breath and Air, so as to occasion such a trouble in breathing and wheezing; and I hope such peculiar Medicines, are or will be found out, as will powerfully relieve in this Case.

AND

And how far suitable Acids rendered Volatile, and joined with Balfamicks, will reach in this Difficulty, I leave other Physicians to Experience and Testify, rather than say any thing at present of my own Observations in that Way. But if the Cough and Spitting be allayed and moderated, then by using of this Styptick Forty or Fifty Drops, or a Tea Spoonful at a time, in any Liquor (*except Milk*) once in Five or Six Hours, the Spitting of Blood will be effectually relieved, and the Lungs healed.

However, Impossibilities are not to be expected of this Medicine ; for, if the Patient's Constitution is quite spoiled by a general Depravity and Loss of Blood and Dropfical Habits, so that the *Crasis* of the Blood is entirely ruined (to use Sir *Richard Blackmore's* Phrase,) it is not to be thought this will then reach it. This was the Case of a Gentleman from *Wiltshire*, who, after frequent vomiting of Blood, had been several times tapped for the Dropfie, and the whole *Crasis* of Fluids was vitiated and he over-run with Dropfical and other Disorders, having
been

been under the Care of some very eminent Physicians here in Town, (which Gentlemen in this Place I shall not name) after all their Care, at last Dr. *Eaton's Styptick* was called in, which (as I heard, for I never saw him) did relieve against the Vomiting of Blood, as much, or more than could be expected; but alas, Nature was exhausted before, and he relapsing a few Days before Death it carried him off.

IN the Case of Patients afflicted with *bloody Urine*, there are numerous Instances of its Success to be produced; but as those Accidents happen from the Gravel in the Kidneys, or fretting the fine Capillary Vessels with the Stone or Gravel, upon return of that Accident the Bleeding will return; or if it happens from an over exciting or rarifying of the Blood, and Nature hath begun that way to throw off some of the Blood, it is no wonder if the bloody Urine recurs; but on the return of the Bleeding, the Medicine will allay the Symptom again.

I have known its Efficacy in these Cases very remarkable, and other Gentlemen

tlemen of the Faculty I can appeal to here in Town; nay, so very powerful is it, that several of the Country Farmers use it with Success to cure their Cattle, in a Distemper that frequently happens among them of bloody Urine.

THE last Cases are the *Female Weakness* and *Dangers of Miscarriages* and *sudden Accidents in Child-bed*; in which Accounts the Experiences of its Success are vastly numerous, and with a variety of Symptoms.

I ought not to omit here what before was printed on this Head, and was inserted as Mr. *Cheselden's* own Words in the Postscript to the first Edition, *viz.*

“ That a Patient of his falling into Spit-
 “ ting of Blood, and immoderate Men-
 “ strual Flux, was cured by the use of
 “ this Medicine, which she took by the
 “ Advice and Direction of an eminent
 “ Physician.

I was called in by an *Eminent Midwife* to visit one under her Care, who had several times successively miscarried, when she had been Four or Five Months gone, by the *same Weakness*, yet she was soon relieved

relieved by a just using of this Medicine, and a suitable Regimen, so that she went on her full Time, and was delivered of a fine Boy.

ANOTHER Person near *Aldgate* was in the same Disorder, and it was used with the same Success, for the Weakness was stopped, and the Mother invigorated to go on and bring forth a fine Child; for if the Medicine is judiciously used in these Endangerings of Miscarriage, it not only restrains the Disorders, but strengthens both Mother and Child.

As to the Accidents of *sudden Dangers after Delivery in Childbed*, the Success hath been very remarkable, when all the Art and Skill of the attending Physicians and others hath been frustrated.

BUT as to this Branch of Practice and Experience, this Article is of a Nature too nice to be described particularly before every Reader; I shall do that *in a special Account by it self*, to be communicated to such Persons for whom those Things are more proper. For in these Cases Names ought to be avoided, and Decency forbids speaking more openly through a Modesty peculiar to the tender Sex of our own Country.

I shall only add, that in the *Accidents in Childbed*, which may require this Medi-

Medicine to be used, either *Internally* or *Externally*, the only Caution requisite here is not to restrain the Danger too hastily, lest the Person is thereby thrown into an *Hysterick* or *Convulsion*, which is likely to happen upon too sudden Restraint, or the Woman to be intoxicated in that weak State, if it is used too much inwardly.

BUT either of these Dangers or Inconveniences are less than the other, and may be more easily relieved after the other Danger is over.

I shall now trouble the Reader no further, nor pretend to shew here any other Virtues in this Medicine than *this its Specifick Property of curing all outward and inward Bleedings which are curable*: I leave that to Time and Experience to shew further; which, if there be any, will appear as the Medicine grows into a more general Use. And I hope Mankind will be agreeably convinced of the Difference betwixt a numerous Train of uncertain Medicines, and such a one as this, fixed on a *solid* Principle and Certain for the Purpose proposed, Every way adequate to the Malady of the Bleeding Patient, and the Business of the attending Surgeon and Physician.

F I N I S.